# VACCINES FOR CHILDREN



# Dallas County Health and Human Services

**SUMMER 2018 - NEWSLETTER** 

NIAM

**AUGUST 5 - 11** Pregnant Women



**Protect yourself and pass protection on to your baby** 

Whether you are pregnant, planning a pregnancy, or just had a baby, there are vaccines you may need to protect yourself and your baby.

AUGUST 12 - 18 Babies & Young Children



A healthy start begins with ontime vaccinations.

Vaccination is one of the best ways parents can protect infants, children, and teens from 16 potentially harmful diseases.

### AUGUST 19 - 25 Preteens & Teens



Ensure a healthy future with vaccines.

Between 13 through 18 years old, your child should visit the doctor once each year for check-ups. This can be a great time to get any vaccines your teen may need.

### AUGUST 26 - 31 Adults

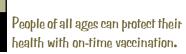


Vaccines are not just for kids.

You may not realize that you need vaccines throughout your life. Adults need to keep their vaccinations up to date because immunity from childhood vaccines can wear off over time.

Vaccination is one of the most convenient and safest preventive care measures available.

ational Immunization Awareness Month (NIAM) is an annual observance held in August to highlight the importance of vaccination for people of all ages. Communities across the country use the month each year to raise awareness about the important role vaccines play in preventing serious, sometimes deadly, diseases across the lifespan.



# VACCINES FOR CHILDREN

DCHHS
Safe families, healthy lives,
Dallas County Health and Human Services

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### Hepatitis A

Tepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable, highly -contagious communicable disease of the liver caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). It is usually transmitted person-to-person and is spread when a person unknowingly ingests the virus from objects, food, or drinks contaminated by small, undetected amounts of stool from an infected person. Hepatitis A is a self-limited disease that does not result in chronic infection. Most adults with hepatitis A have symptoms, including fatigue, low appetite, stomach pain, nausea, and jaundice, that usually resolve within 2 months of infection; most children less than 6 years of age do not have symptoms or have an unrecognized infection. Antibodies produced in response to hepatitis A infection last for life and protect against reinfection.

### What is the difference between hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C?

Hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C are liver infections caused by three different viruses. Although each can cause similar symptoms, they

### National Immunization Survey

The National Immunization Surveys (NIS) are a group of phone surveys used to monitor vaccination coverage among children 19-35 months and teens 13-17 years, and flu vaccinations for children 6 months-17 years.

Please send us your NIS for research prior to returning the survey to CDC.

have different modes of transmission and can affect the liver differently. Hepatitis A is usually a short-term infection and does not become chronic. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C can also begin as short-term, acute infections, but in some people, the virus remains in the body, resulting in chronic disease and long-term liver problems. There are vaccines to prevent hepatitis A and hepatitis B; however, there is no vaccine for hepatitis C.

### How common is hepatitis A in the United States?

In 2016, there were an estimated 4,000 hepatitis A cases in the United States. Hepatitis A rates have declined by more than 95% since the hepatitis A vaccine first became available in 1995.

### Transmission / Exposure

Contamination of food (this can include frozen and undercooked food) by hepatitis A can happen at any point: growing, harvesting, processing, handling, and even after cooking. Contamination of food or water is more likely to occur in countries where hepatitis A is common and in areas where there are poor sanitary conditions or poor personal hygiene. In the United States, chlorination of water kills hepatitis A virus that enters the water supply. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) routinely monitors natural bodies of water used for recreation for fecal contamination so there is no need for monitoring for hepatitis A virus specifically.

### Who should get vaccinated against hepatitis A?

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends hepatitis A vaccination for the following people:

- All children at age 1 year
- Travelers to countries where hepatitis A is common

Texas Department of State Health Services, Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)

IC supports you and your child from pregnancy to delivery to raising a toddler and up until your child's 5th birthday.

Breastmilk is one of the most important gifts you can give your baby – and WIC is here to support you.

Get nutrition advice from the experts at WIC, anytime and anywhere with WIC Classes online.

To learn more about WIC and How to Apply, visit TexasWIC.org

Learn about WIC Eligibility Requirements.

Find your closest WIC clinic.

Learn about WIC Food Packages.

For information on how to apply for WIC

Call (toll free): 1 (800) 942-3678

- Family and caregivers of adoptees from countries where hepatitis A is common
- Men who have sexual encounters with other men
- Users of recreational drugs, whether injected or not
- People with chronic or long-term liver disease, including hepatitis B or hepatitis C
- · People with clotting-factor disorders
- People with direct contact with others who have hepatitis A
- Any person wishing to obtain immunity (protection)

The best way to prevent hepatitis A is through vaccination with the hepatitis A vaccine. To get the full benefit of the hepatitis A vaccine. Practicing good hand hygiene – including thoroughly washing hands after using the bathroom, changing diapers, and before preparing or eating food – plays an important role in preventing the spread of hepatitis A.

# VACCINES FOR

Safe families, healthy lives. **Dallas County Health and Human Services** 

## **Texas Vaccines For Children Program**

TVFC does not tell enrolled providers whom they I must see or dictate that they accept Medicaid clients. Providers continue to serve the same populations they have always served. Except now, through enrollment in the TVFC, more children will be receiving their complete series of immunizations. This benefits everyone by maintaining a higher level of immunity in our community. TVFC automatically covers all vaccines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

A fully immunized society is necessary to reach optimum eradication of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases. With your help, we can reach these goals leading to a healthier Texas.

### **Contacting TVFC**

Contact the nearest Health Services Regional Office or a TVFC Consultant.

Email: TVFCEnrollment@dshs.state.tx.us

Phone: (512) 458-7284

Toll-Free: (800) 252-9152



2018-2019 Texas Minimum State Vaccine Requirements for Students in Grades K-12

Western Description	Minimum Number of Doses Required by Grade Level						
Vaccine Required (Attention to notes and footnotes)	Grades K - 6th Grade 7th Grades 8th - 12th					th	Notes
	K 1 2 3 4 5 6		8 9 10 11 12		_	Notes	
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis¹ (DTaP/DTP/DT/Td/Tdap)	5 doses or 4 doses	3 dose primary series and 1 Tdap / Td booster within the last 5 years	3 dose primary series and 1 Tdap / Td booster within the left 10 years.			,	For K – 6 <sup>th</sup> grade: 5 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine; 1 dose must have been received on or after the 4 <sup>th</sup> birthday. However, 4 doses meet the requirement if the 4th dose was received on or after the 4 <sup>th</sup> birthday. For students aged 7 years and older, 3 doses meet the requirement if 1 dose was received on or after the 4th birthday. For 7 <sup>th</sup> grade: 1 dose of Tdap is required if at least 5 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine. For 8 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> grade: 1 dose of Tdap is required when 10 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine. Td is acceptable in place of Tdap if a medical contraindication to pertussis exists.
Polio <sup>1</sup>	4 doses or 3 doses					For K – 12th grade: 4 doses of polio; 1 dose must be received on or after the 4th birthday. However, 3 doses meet the requirement if the 3rd dose was received on or after the 4th birthday.	
Measles, Mumps, and Rubella <sup>1, 2</sup> (MMR)	2 doses					For K – 12th grade: 2 doses are required, with the 1st dose received on or after the 1st birthday. Students vaccinated prior to 2009 with 2 doses of measles and one dose each of rubella and mumps satisfy this requirement.	
Hepatitis B <sup>2</sup>	3 doses						For students aged 11 – 15 years, 2 doses meet the requirement if adult hepatitis B vaccine (Recombivax*) was received. Dosage (10 mcg /1.0 mL) and type of vaccine (Recombivax*) must be clearly documented. If Recombivax* was not the vaccine received, a 3-dose series is required.
Varicella <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	2 doses					The $1^n$ dose of varicella must be received on or after the $1^n$ birthday. For $K-12^h$ grade: 2 doses are required.	
Meningococcal <sup>1</sup> (MCV4)		1 dose					For 7th – 12th grade, 1 dose of quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine is required on or after the student's 11th birthday. Note: If a student received the vaccine at 10 years of age, this will satisfy the requirement.
Hepatitis A <sup>1,2</sup>	2 doses						The 1st dose of hepatitis A must be received on or after the 1° birthday. For $K-9^{th}$ grade: 2 doses are required.

# VACCINES FOR CHILDREN



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Ready for school? Make sure those vaccine records are up to date!

Flu season is approaching.



hat's a VIS?
A VIS or Vaccine Information Statement is a document, produced by CDC, that informs vaccine recipients – or their parents or legal representatives – about the benefits and risks of a vaccine they are receiving. VISs are required by law!!

All vaccine providers, public or private, are required by the National Vaccine Childhood Injury Act (NCVIA – 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26[2 pages]) to give the appropriate VIS prior to every dose of specific vaccines. VIS must be given prior to each dose of a multi-dose series. It must be given regardless of the age of the recipient.

#### **Translations**

VISs have been translated into about 40 languages. These can be found on the website of the Immunization Action Coalition.

### **Important Update**

Re-Enrollment into the 2019 Texas Vaccines for Children (TVFC) and Adult Safety Net (ASN) Programs to Be Held in October 2018.

Please note that re-enrollment into the 2019 Texas Vaccines for Children (TVFC) and Adult Safety Net (ASN) programs will be held on October 1-31, 2018. Please Save the Dates. The TVFC and ASN programs require your Provider Agreement and Provider Profile to be updated annually as this confirms your clinic's agreement to abide by all terms and conditions of the TVFC/ASN Programs.

For re-enrollment into the 2019 TVFC and ASN Programs, all facilities are required to be registered in the Texas Immunization Registry, ImmTrac2. ImmTrac2 is a no-cost service that securely consolidates and stores vaccine records from a variety of sources.

During the re-enrollment process, your ImmTrac2 org code will be required.

### **VACCINES FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM**

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